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# THE TIMES

William Rees-Mogg on  
the equation of  
British poverty, page 14

## Liberal pact depends on PR pledge in European elections

Steel, the Liberal leader, made clear yesterday that the future of party's pact with Labour to keep Government in power through other parliamentary session depends on Mr Callaghan's stating that his ministers support inclusion of proportional representation in legislation for direct elections to the European Parliament. The Liberal conference in Brighton today is expected to endorse Mr Steel's attitude, although opposition to the pact was voiced last night by Mr Cyril Smith, the former Chief Whip.



David Steel, the Liberal leader, acknowledging a standing ovation after his opening speech to the party assembly in Brighton yesterday.

## Mr Steel's conference success underlines vital issue

David Wood, Liberal Editor, said the survival of the Liberals with Labour to keep the Government in power through their parliamentary session depends on Mr Callaghan's stating that his ministers support inclusion of proportional representation in the Bill for direct elections to the European Parliament.

Mr Steel, the Liberal leader, said that clear at the first session of the Liberal Assembly in Brighton yesterday, "it is a free vote everyone", he said, "but I shall be watching the division lists most carefully. We have a right to expect the substantial majority of Labour members, and especially ministers whose continuance in office depends on us, to support the Government's recommendation."

Mr Basil Goldstone, the party's spokesman, reinforced that sentiment, saying that the pact was a bargain to keep Labour power.

They wanted not only Liberal assurances, "we must also, in the eyes of the Liberal MPs, ensure that all permanent ministers and their assistants will vote for the open elections. Bill as it stands."

He told the other Liberal MPs that if PR was turned down, "Labour would be using offices of profit voted in last year, then we may well have been led up the den path."

Today the conference can be expected to carry overwhelmingly an amendment making an issue fundamental to the continuation of the parliamentary pact with Labour.

Mr Christopher Mayhew, the Liberal spokesman, will say that the conference "reaffirms the support of a substantial majority of Labour MPs for a PR system of elections to European Parliament as a crucial indicator of Labour support for an agreement."

Mr Steel and his parliamentary colleagues have not yet entered into consultations with the Prime Minister and Mr Foot, Leader of the Commons, about the contents of the Queen's Speech and the management of business for the next parliamentary session, opening on November 3. But there can be no doubt that the Government's determination to carry the direct elections Bill with a PR formula must be a sticking point for Mr Steel and all Liberal MPs if they are to justify the pact to their rank and file.

Mr Cyril Smith, the former Chief Whip and the MP for Rochdale, leads the opposition to Mr Steel's deal with Mr Callaghan. He ostentatiously did not attend yesterday to hear Mr Steel's defence of the pact. As the conference closed, however, Liberal delegates began making their way to a meeting at which Mr Smith and other opponents of the pact were opening their campaign to try to win today's vote.

Mr Steel had a modest conference "success" with his rationalization of the argument for the pact-keeping Labour in power. When he sat down all the MPs and party leaders on the platform stood to him, and so did most of the delegates. But some Young Liberals sat on their hands, just as during the speech itself they occasionally hissed to make clear their dissent. There were plenty of Smith men in the hall.

One of the warmest outbreaks of applause came when Mr Steel said it was a decision of great constitutional importance to enter into a pact with the Labour Government "and however much it may be misrepresented by those who prefer the drama of confrontation politics, it marked the beginning of the return to sanity in this divided country."

He added, would have to judge where the balance of party advantage lay, but "I care much more for the long overdue emergence of the national interest as the proper standard of political division."

## Mr Nicholas Scott readopted: Mrs Colquhoun defeated Conservative MP seeks to appease critics

By Peter Strafford  
Mr Nicholas Scott, MP for Kensington and Chelsea, succeeded last night in re-adopting a campaign to displace him as the candidate for the constituency. By 69 votes to 21 Chelsea Conservative Association accepted a resolution readopting him as its candidate.

But in Northampton, which Mrs Maureen Colquhoun has held for Labour since 1974, the constituency party's management committee voted by 23 to 18 with one abstention that she should not be readopted at the next election.

The vote ended a campaign that began last year, based on many accusations against Mr Scott. It included complaints about publicity surrounding his separation and divorce, his business associations, and his alleged neglect of the constituency, as well as his position on the left wing of the Conservative Party.

Last week a vote in the selection committee of the Conservative Association required Mr Scott to go through a selection process. A main actor in the campaign was Mr Neville Beale, chairman of the association, who said he was articulating the grievances of others.

Last night when the executive met, Mr Beale read out the selection committee's recommendations. But an amendment recommending Mr Scott's re-appointment was carried. A substantive motion in identical terms was then adopted by a big majority that included Mr Beale.

After the vote Mr Scott spoke happily of his victory but was careful to use appeasing words. He described the decision as a vote for unity, for winning the next election, and for setting Mrs Thatcher into Downing Street.

He said he considered the affair over and that he regarded himself, as safe in his seat. He saw no reason to change his policies in response to the campaign.

He emphasized that the atmosphere in last night's debate had been friendly and that there had been a high level of discussion. He denied that there had been a campaign against him, saying people had felt there should be a re-selection process.

That was a reference to the position of the Young Conservatives, who have argued that there should be a more open process for selecting Conservative candidates in Chelsea. Mr Scott added, however, that although in general much might be said for a new selection process, it had been felt that that was not the time or place for it.

## How to give reporting that touch of style

From Michael Leapman  
New York, Sept 27  
Newspaper English is not to be confused with correct English, as is evidenced by the dozens of readers who write to *The Times* daily, complaining when the former does not conform with the latter. All the same, newspaper English is a valid linguistic entity with its own rules. The most authoritative guide to those rules for American journalists is the style book of the Associated Press, which has just been revised to take account of the cultural shifts of the seventies.

Its broad philosophy is permissive, and is summed up under the heading: "Word Selection." It declares: "In general, any word with a meaning that is universally understood is acceptable unless it is offensive or below the normal standards of literary writing." In specific sensitive areas, though, it offers fairly rigid guidelines on how a reporter ought to behave.

Take women. No hanky-panky here. "Women should receive the same treatment as men in all areas of coverage. Physical descriptions, sexist references, demeaning stereotypes and condescending phrases should not be used."

More precise instructions are offered. Copy should not assume "womanhood" when both sexes are involved, as in "Jackson told newsmen" or "The taxpayer... he" when it can easily be said "Jackson told reporters" or "Taxpayers... they."

Copy should not express surprise that an attractive woman can be professionally accomplished, as in "Mary Smith doesn't look the part but she's an authority on..."

"Copy should not gratuitously mention family relationships when there is no relevance to the subject, as in 'Gilda Met, a doughy grandmother, told the Egyptians today...'"

The theme is continued under the "divorce" heading. "The fact that a woman has been divorced should be mentioned only if a similar story about a man would mention his marital status."

Common pitfalls to be avoided include the misuse of the word "collide". To collide, two objects must be in motion: thus a car cannot collide with a lamp post. "The man drowned" means it was accidental. "The man was drowned" means that someone else did it.

The style book says dying should not be confused with dying, flamm with flamm, flail with flay. Flounder with founder. A man who flounders is not a flibustier but a flibuster. A pom-pom is a rapid firing automatic weapon, a pompon a large ball of crepe paper or fluffed cloth, or a chrysanthemum flower. While feather bedding is a mattress stuffed with feathers, feathered bedding is the practice of requiring an employer to hire more workers than are needed to handle a job.

All this in 276 pages. A miracle of condensation, a book to flout but not to flout, to help prevent newsmen (reporters) from both floundering and floundering. A boon to man, mankind, humanity, a person or an individual.

## Healey warning on inflation battle

From David Blake  
Washington, Sept 27  
Mr Healey and Mr Michael Blumenthal, the United States Treasury Secretary, today both stressed that they see the main burden of pulling the world out of recession still falling on the countries with big payments surpluses.

At two separate conferences they said that only surplus countries could realistically take major stimulatory action. Mr Blumenthal added that he did not see many candidates for such action apart from Japan and Germany.

Mr Healey, cautious as to this view, although he added the smaller countries of Switzerland and The Netherlands to the list, does not seem to involve any backtracking on the clear indications he has been giving that he is thinking of introducing a tax cut unless pay starts to get out of control.

Indeed, he went out of his way to stress that the United Kingdom has a "good deal of headroom" on its public borrowing, domestic credit expansion and money supply targets.

He stressed, however, that the Government had no intention of "throwing away" the gains it had made in the fight against inflation by what he called "excessive and spasmodic stimulation of demand."

Some of those gains were spelt out in great detail in a speech made by Mr Healey to the annual session of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank here today.

He repeated his hope that inflation would be in single figures by the early part of next year, talked about the improvement in the balance of payments and gave a thankful nod to the role it had played in restoring confidence.

He also entered a strong defence of the Government's decision not to allow the value of the pound to go on rising, saying that it would be wrong to allow over-eager numbers to get started to a position where the economy was endangered by a loss of competitiveness.

The Chancellor gave backing to the call by Dr Johannes Witteveen, the managing director of the Fund, for the strong countries to stimulate demand more, suggesting that what was needed was domestic demand, not growth achieved by exports.

Continued on page 17, col 1

## Soviet Union halts nuclear tests in pact with Britain and US

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, Sept 27  
Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, surprised the United Nations General Assembly today by announcing a temporary suspension of underground nuclear tests. He said the ban was by agreement with the United States and Britain, even though other nuclear powers—China and France—have not acceded to a test-ban treaty.

In his long speech to the Assembly, Mr Gromyko devoted considerable attention to nuclear weapons and their proliferation, and the broader question of disarmament. He spoke of the "grave consequences" for the security of Africa, peoples and nations, if South Africa were to get hold of nuclear weapons.

On disarmament, Mr Gromyko, while not mentioning the United States by name, spoke of the hypocrisy of proposing drastic weapons reductions while at the same time developing new weapons such as the neutron bomb.

"How can one qualify this inhuman weapon as humane?" he asked. "After all, it is intended to be used directly against human beings and is in the same category with such cruel and barbaric means of warfare as bacteriological or chemical weapons."

In another section of his speech, Mr Gromyko made an explicit attack on those who criticize the Soviet Union for breaches of human rights. He spoke of "the need to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as determined, inter alia, by the international covenants on human rights."

This was, he stated, the Soviet approach to these questions. But he went on: "Let no one have any doubts about a different aspect of the matter. Any attempt at sermonizing or, still worse, at interfering in our internal affairs under contrived pretexts, have encountered and will encounter a resolute rebuttal."

On the Middle East, Mr Gromyko criticized Israel for making it impossible to reconvene the Geneva conference. "Serious Arabians are aroused by the words and deeds of the leadership of Israel," he said. "They are well known. A great deal of inflammable material has been accumulated in the Middle East, and in the event of another outbreak of hostilities no one would be able to predict its outcome."

Mr Gromyko: wide-ranging speech at United Nations.



Mr Gromyko: wide-ranging speech at United Nations.

## Russians get tougher with EEC on fishing

From Michael Leapman  
Brussels, Sept 27  
The Soviet Union has given the EEC until Friday to submit a list of vessels to be licensed for fishing within the Soviet sector of the Barents Sea.

The Russians have also told the Nine that their fishermen must get a total catch limit of 1,800 tonnes over the next two months. This would effectively mean that the EEC could not have more than three boats in the Barents Sea at any time.

Mr John Sukin, the Minister of Agriculture, told journalists that the offer was "quite unacceptable" to Britain, and he believed to the rest of the Community as well. It was likely that the Council of Ministers would decide today or later this week to refuse the closing EEC waters entirely to Soviet fishermen.

The Soviet demand was received earlier today by the Belgians, who at present hold the EEC Presidency, shortly after the expulsion of one British and two French trawlers from the Barents Sea during the weekend, apparently because they were fishing without licences.

The Russians announced some months ago that they intended to introduce a licensing system and impose strict catch quotas. But hitherto they had made no attempt to enforce these measures and EEC vessels continued to fish without restriction in the Barents Sea, much of which lies within the 200-mile limit claimed by Moscow earlier this year.

The Barents is estimated to provide between 30,000 and 35,000 tonnes of Britain's white fish catch, mainly in the form of Arctic cod. With the loss in recent years of access to Icelandic and other waters as a result of the general extension of 200-mile limits, this now represents between a fifth and a quarter of Britain's distant water catch.

Today the EEC had been due to give formal approval to extending until the end of November the temporary arrangements under which the Soviet Union has been permitted to continue fishing in the Community's North Sea grounds. It now looks as if this will not be granted.

## Armed gang foiled after raid at bank

The alertness of a team of security guards brought a £150,000 raid by seven armed men to an abrupt and unsuccessful end in the City of London yesterday.

The gang had attacked three security guards who were delivering money to a branch of Williams and Glyn's bank in Birchin Lane, and one guard had been shot in the leg.

But as they escaped with nine bags of money, their car, the third they had used, was rammed in Upper Thames Street by a second security van.

The men, some of them wearing balaclava masks, left all the stolen money in the car. They then commandeered a fourth car after forcing its chauffeur out into the road. It was later found abandoned.

Police said they were last seen getting into a taxi. "We assume they hijacked it," an officer said.

## Two journalists in strike dispute are barred from Labour conference

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter  
Two journalists who refused to join an official dispute by their union are being barred from attending the Labour Party conference in Brighton next week. Mr Nigel Duncan and Mr Michael Burrows, political correspondents for Westminster Press, will not be given credentials.

They are among four London-based members of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) employed by Westminster Press, who are working normally. Eleven NUJ members are idle. Their dispute with the management arose because of support given to an NUJ strike at North of England Newspapers, part of the Westminster Press group, for a closed shop for more than a hundred journalists centred on Darlington.

Mr Duncan and Mr Burrows were to report the conference for Westminster Press, news correspondents in Barnsley, York, Bradford, Brighton, Bath, Swindon, Oxford, Slough and Southend. Credentials have been granted for reporters from the *Telegraph* and *Argus* in Bedford and the *Brighton Argus*, both owned by Westminster Press.

Mr Martin Davies, London editor of Westminster Press, said: "The Labour Party has taken the view that if all our papers apply individually they can each be granted credentials. If that was followed to its ridiculous extreme we would require 10 people rather than two specialists, political correspondents who spend their entire working life reviewing the political scene."

The Labour Party press office said last night: "This is an official dispute between Westminster Press, London office and the National Union of Journalists. The NUJ asked for our support and the support of the TUC, and we are giving it."

## Dwen warning on Rhodesia South Africa

David Owen has warned South Africa that continuing to support the white-minority government in Rhodesia should reflect United Nations' peace package. In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly in New York, he hinted strongly that Britain would be in favour of sanctions against South Africa if such support was maintained. His warning referred to the eventual presentation of the peace package to the Security Council.

## Mr Lynch arrives for London talks

Argo-Irish diplomatic relations will face a severe test today when Mr Callaghan has his first formal meeting with Mr Lynch since the new Irish Prime Minister's election victory in June. Because of an Aer Lingus dispute, the aircraft bringing Mr Lynch to London was diverted from Heathrow to Luton airport.

## New technique for proving paternity

A new method based on the examination of up to 170 different factors in the blood, has been developed in West Germany, providing a virtually certain technique for proving or disproving the paternity of a child. It has been made public at a Hamburg conference.

## Curbing violence

Politicians and trade union and church leaders who took part in violent demonstrations and disputes were urged to stay away by Chief Superintendent Peter Hawkins, president of the Police Superintendents' Association, at its conference at Torquay.

### On other pages

Leader page 15  
Letters: On sanctions to enforce pay guidelines from Dr P. J. Leach and others; on girls in boys' schools, from Mr Francis Day, and Mrs S. C. P. Flett; and on granting asylum to refugees, from Mr E. J. T. Houston.  
Leading articles: Callaghan, Lynch meeting; Energy policy.  
Arts, page 9  
Paddy Kitchin on London exhibitions; David Blake on his opera *Tosca*; Michael Church on *Panorama* (BBC 1); John Higgins on *Rosca* (Corcoran Gallery); Ned Chilling on *Digs* Crosby at the Palladium.  
Obituary, page 16  
Mr William MacCallan, Hugo Manning, Colonel B. L. Jacot de Boido.  
Features, pages 12-14  
Bernard Levin gives a salutary kick at the North Thames Gas Board; Byron Rogers on a sanctuary for donkeys.  
Sport, pages 10 and 11  
Football: Manchester United still searching for a temporary home; Norman Fox previews tonight's first round, second leg matches in Europe; Golf: Dunlop Masters Preview.  
Business News, pages 17-22  
Financial Editor: Waiting for an autumn package; demand picks up for venture capital; are house-builders running out of land? Two sides of the mickel argument: Stock markets. In a column: The 27 Index closed 0.7 up at 522.0. But gilt fell 11 on profit-taking.  
Business features: David Blake looks at the background to the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington; Peter Hazlitt on how union moderation has helped Japan.  
Business Diary: What's in a name when it comes to air cargo?

## Printer profits

Freddie Laker plans to sign a letter intent today to buy two new DC10 jets for £35m. He estimates that the first flight to New York will bring a profit of £11,325. But the second, from Gatwick last night, had only 111 passengers, well below the break-even figure of 189.

## 'Real risk' of radiation

The risk of cancer from exposure to low doses of radiation has been seriously underestimated, according to an eminent epidemiologist in evidence to the Windermere inquiry. Dr Alice Stewart, of Birmingham University, suggests that the risk may be up to twenty times greater than is at present accepted.

## Alcoholism

Two organizations concerned with alcoholism have disagreed over whether an alcoholic who overcomes the habit can safely return to "controlled" drinking.

### Who were the first to bottle the spirit of Scotland?

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A black and white illustration of a car accident. A car is on the left, and a person is lying on the ground in the center, with another person standing over them. A third person is partially visible on the right.



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## Firm vote for links with allies in Europe

In a rousing finale, Mr. Jersey Thorpe said that while no Liberal Party could ever be as pure as some people imagine, with the right kind of leadership, it would be just one of the burdens it would have to carry to their graves. It was no reason for being squeamish over the party's European allies.

Lord Beaumont pleaded with assembly members to juxtapose relations with European Liberals because of what was happening in French politics, and he urged delegates not to be overcome by the threat of inactivity.

The debate ended with a firm vote for continued membership of the federation, after the rejection of all conditions, alternatives and reservations.

Diary, page 14

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## OVERSEAS

# Dr Owen warns South African Government against supporting Salisbury if peace deal is rejected

From Michael Leapman  
New York, Sept 27

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, warned South Africa today against continuing to support the white administration in Rhodesia should it reject a United Nations peace package. In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, he urged strongly that Britain would support sanctions against South Africa if it did not accept the initiative not been under way. His speech to the General Assembly this afternoon dwelt long on southern African affairs. "Southern Africa," he said, "over the next few months and years will be the focus of growing tensions. There is at the moment a controlled anger amongst the majority of the population. The risk that this anger will develop into urban violence is considerable. Those of us here in the United Nations who uphold the essentially peaceful values of pluralist democracy will come under growing challenge to support violent change. . . . If we turn our backs on the path of peace—a path which still lies open—then once again the barrel of a gun will be seen to wield more power and influence than reason."



Dr Owen at the United Nations yesterday.

Chinese from using their vetoes in the Security Council tomorrow. The appointment of a United Nations representative to the first stage of the gradual approach to the question which Dr Owen is adopting. He describes it as tackling hurdles one at a time and making sure they are not too high to be cleared. The highest hurdle will be when the whole peace package has to come before the Security Council. His warning to the South Africans today was directed at influencing their reaction to that later phase of the operation. Dr Owen believes that the fact of the Anglo-American

initiative has defused much of the criticism of Britain over Rhodesia which would otherwise have been expected at this session. He is convinced that there would have been strong pressure from all quarters—not just from the Afro-Asian block—for immediate sanctions against South Africa had the initiative not been under way. His speech to the General Assembly this afternoon dwelt long on southern African affairs. "Southern Africa," he said, "over the next few months and years will be the focus of growing tensions. There is at the moment a controlled anger amongst the majority of the population. The risk that this anger will develop into urban violence is considerable. Those of us here in the United Nations who uphold the essentially peaceful values of pluralist democracy will come under growing challenge to support violent change. . . . If we turn our backs on the path of peace—a path which still lies open—then once again the barrel of a gun will be seen to wield more power and influence than reason."

## TV interviews show up Rhodesia Premier's evasions Mr Smith persists in ambiguity

By David Spaulier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is expected to go to the Security Council today to ask for the appointment of a United Nations representative to carry forward negotiations for a ceasefire in Rhodesia. This is an extremely important step because, if approved, it would mean that the whole question of Rhodesia's future would be passed over to, or at least shared with, the United Nations. The parallel with the problem of Palestine in 1947 is suggestive, even if not historically exact.

An enormous effort has been made by British diplomacy to smooth the way at the Security Council. The declaration by the presidents of the "front line" African states at Maputo last weekend appears to offer sufficient African support for the British plan to give it a chance, and so head off a Soviet veto.

The prospects are thus fairly hopeful. The difficulties that the United Nations representative, and Lord Carver, the British Commissioner-designate, will face in dealing with Mr Ian Smith, however, are not to be underestimated. They have been interestingly highlighted again this week in the ambiguity of the Rhodesian Prime Minister's public statements.

Take the crucial question of one man one vote. Is Mr Smith for it or against it? In an interview last Friday with Mr Brian Walden for *Weekend World*, shown on television on Sunday, Mr Smith was asked whether he was now coming to the point where he might accept the idea.

He replied: "Yes, with the proviso that I would like to know what the alternative ideas are for preserving the kind of

standards that I have referred to. And I have been assured that there are ways and means of doing this."

Then in a BBC interview filmed on the same Friday and shown on *Panorama* on Monday night, he replied to the identical question: "No. I've made it clear that we are opposed to that sort of thing. We believe we should have qualifications in order to try to maintain decent standards in government. I think we have consistently stated this, this is nothing new and I am still of this opinion."

Mr Smith went on: "Unfortunately . . . whether we like it or not, whether it is correct or not, the rest of the world has made up its mind that it wants to impose a democratic system in Rhodesia," implying that—under pressure—he would consider universal franchise.

Perhaps such ambiguities are to be expected when politicians

are interviewed on very delicate issues of policy, but it does not make the task of pinning Mr Smith down any easier.

Another instance of obfuscation was Mr Smith's comment in the White Paper on dismantling the Rhodesian security forces, because Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, had not gone into this in their talks with him. Yet as Dr Owen pointed out later in the programme, could anyone seriously suppose that he would have passed by such a crucial issue, which has indeed been argued over for weeks past?

The impression which Mr Smith has given in his most recent meetings with British officials is of a man who has not yet made up his mind. That is why, on doubt, he is seeking clarification of parts of the White Paper.

## 17 killed as airliner crashes in flames

From Our Correspondent  
Kuala Lumpur, Wednesday morning

A Japanese airliner with 69 passengers and 11 crew crashed into a rubber plantation about 20 miles north of here last night and burst into flames.

At least 17 people were killed, a spokesman for Japan Airlines (JAL) said. Forty-six people were reported seriously injured.

The aircraft, a DC8 on a flight from Tokyo via Hong Kong, was coming into land at Kuala Lumpur when it lost radio contact.

Then came a distress signal followed by silence. Shortly after that the captain of a Malaysian Airlines jet reported sighting a huge ball of fire. There was a thunderstorm over the city at the time and the torrential rain hampered rescuers.

A fireman said the aircraft broke in two on impact and the forward section erupted in flames.

Helicopters took the survivors from the crash site into a makeshift field hospital at the airport, from where ambulances rushed them to hospitals near the capital.

A spokesman for the airline said there were 54 Japanese and 15 other nationals among the passengers.

One survivor told the Japan Broadcasting Corporation that the jet crashed just after an announcement: "We are now arriving at Kuala Lumpur International airport."

## 20 'guerrilla recruits' killed in ambush by security forces

From Our Correspondent  
Salisbury, Sept 27

Rhodesian security forces yesterday killed 20 guerrilla recruits in a group making their way to Mozambique, the Rhodesia Ministry of Combined Operations announced today.

It said a guerrilla gang had mustered a party of recruits in the Maseru tribal trust land in eastern Rhodesia and was escorting them to the border when the party was intercepted by security forces. In the ensuing battle the

guerrillas fled and 20 recruits were killed, two wounded and 11 captured.

The ministry said the incident illustrated the folly of blacks accepting guerrilla promises of safe conduct to Mozambique "for further education".

There had been previous cases of guerrillas fleeing and leaving their unarmed charges to bear the brunt of security forces' fire.

Not only were the recruits dressed in standard guerrilla "civilian" blue denim, but the women were instructed to wear

trousers. The recruits took cover under trees when the security forces were sent. This was standard practice by guerrillas, and it was in this situation that the contact took place and 20 people were killed.

A total of 147 terrorists have now been reported killed by security forces in one of their most successful months in the five-year war. So far this year 1,161 guerrillas have been shot as well as many black civilians aiding and assisting them.

Later the Ministry of Defence announced that an African soldier and three African civilians were injured in two explosions in the Cranborne barracks in Salisbury today. The incident was being investigated.

Call-up bonus: A bonus scheme designed to increase the size of the Rhodesian security forces was announced here today as an alternative to raising compulsory conscription from 18 months to two years.

The bonus scheme was an inducement to conscripts to continue serving for a maximum of another 12 months, the minister said.

## Lebanese await troops to ensure peace

From Robert Fisk  
Jouaya, Southern Lebanon  
Sept 27

It was a middle-aged woman in the market town of Nabatieh who showed least faith in the ceasefire in southern Lebanon. At lunchtime, unconvinced by the truce which Palestinians and Israelis grudgingly recognized she was piling clothes, blankets and mattresses on top of her family's decreed Chevrolet not far from the town's shelled mosque.

"I'm leaving, wherever they say about a ceasefire," she said. "I'll come back when the Lebanese Army arrive."

Many of her neighbours did not share her immediate fears: the local restaurant, owner Ahmed, thought a thousand of Nabatieh's four thousand inhabitants had returned to their homes since the ceasefire took effect yesterday morning.

But few people could have failed to realize that, as part of the peace agreement, units of the Lebanese regular army were supposed to move into southern Lebanon, not a Lebanese soldier could be found south of the Litani river.

According to the ceasefire agreement—at least the version of it broadcast by the Israeli radio, yesterday—the Lebanese Army "will be moved into southern Lebanon to maintain patrols and military positions which will guarantee law and order for the inhabitants."

The Beirut press gave this paragraph much publicity this morning, but throughout the day the Palestinian guerrillas in the hills around Nabatieh, Jouaya, Tybe, Kibiam and Beir Joubil remained silently in their positions.

The truce has held so far. A few shells landed near an Israeli settlement last night, but save for an occasional distant sonic boom from a high altitude jet aircraft, the front lines between the Palestinians and

the Israeli-supported Lebanese Christian forces have remained peaceful.

Yet there was no sign of any Lebanese Army convoy on the roads south of Beirut today and already one can sense the feeling that this particular ceasefire is somewhat more fragile than the authorities would like one to believe.

For a start, the Palestinians insist that they are not taking part in a ceasefire. As one of the Hezmeanis commanding the southern sector from a village headquarters here in Jouaya put it this afternoon: "What have we won to make us prepared to 'accept' a ceasefire? The Israelis came and the Israelis left. Why should we stop fighting? We are not fighting at the moment—but that does not mean we are siding by the ceasefire. We are only holding our fire because they are no longer shooting at us."

This dangerous argument, which has been sanctioned by the Palestinian information services in Beirut, serves only to anger the Christians along the border. They were demanding today that the Palestinians should immediately leave their positions.

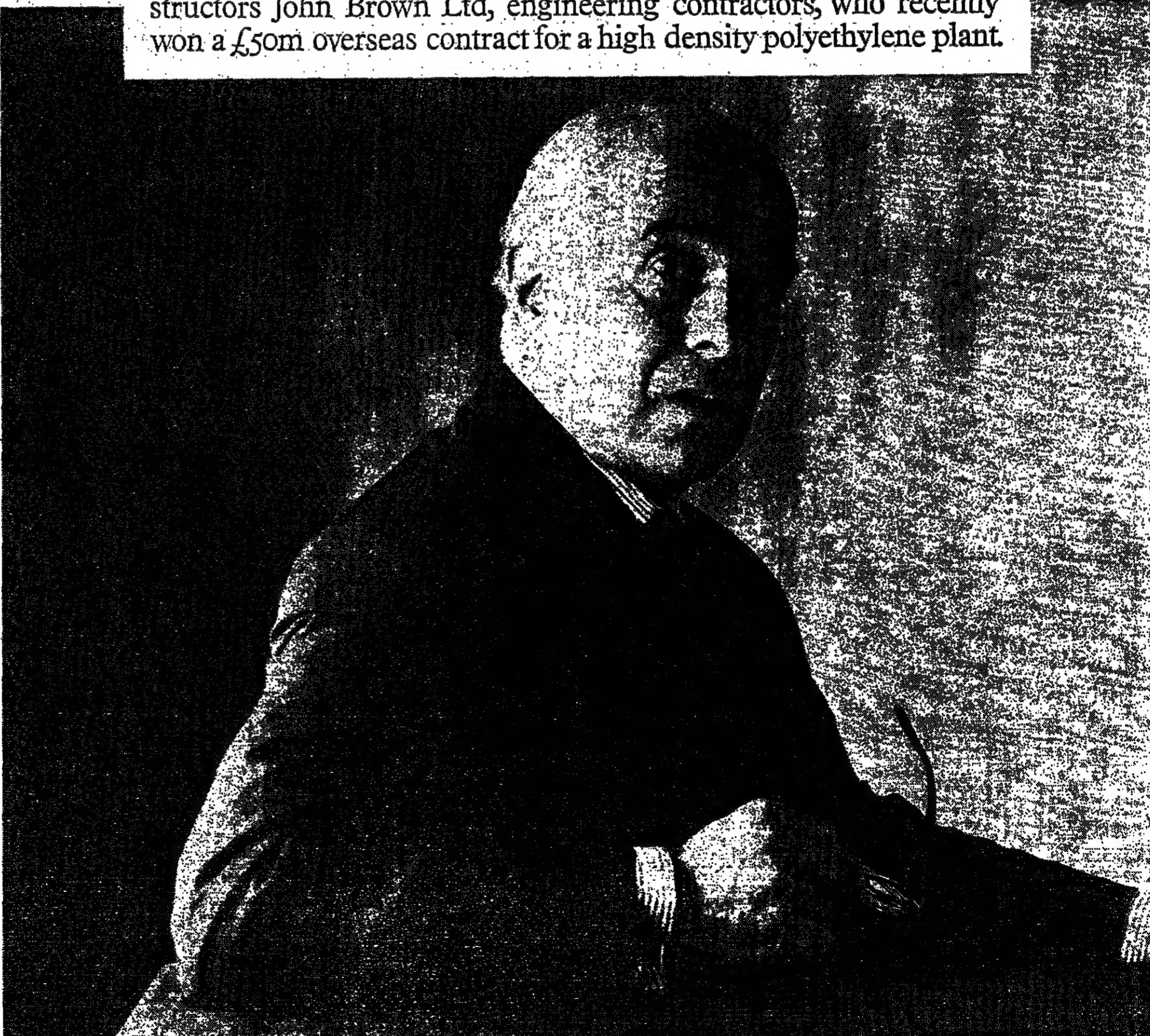
Mr Pierre Gemayel, the Christian Phalangist leader, went further and made some widely publicized remarks to the effect that a Palestinian withdrawal of between 10 and 15 miles—the distance proposed under the earlier Chauri agreement—would not be enough.

Mr Fouad Bourros, who is both Foreign and Defence Minister in the Lebanese Cabinet, said today that there was no timetable for army intervention, but the Americans have presumably been given some assurances on the matter.

The Palestinians at least acknowledge that the Israeli tanks have left Lebanon.

"Landing a large export contract for chemical plant can take a long time. 3 years is not uncommon. So we find it pays to keep ECGD informed of every step right the way through the negotiations. This means that they can and do react very quickly when the time comes, without the need for complex briefing. It's not 'us-and-them', we work together on a project. In fact, if we had an arm's length relationship with ECGD, we just couldn't deal with clients in the way that we have to when facing tough overseas competition. As it is, we're definitely winning."

Mr F.P. Korn OBE is Marketing and Sales Director of Constructors John Brown Ltd, engineering contractors, who recently won a £50m overseas contract for a high density polyethylene plant.



## Briton is named in spy trial in Tanzania

Dar es Salaam, Sept 27.—A

former Tanzanian intelligence agent, Juma Thomas Zangira, has pleaded not guilty in the High Court here to charges of spying for a foreign power and sabotage.

The court was told that since 1971 he had passed prejudicial information to a man identified as John Wilson, of Parkside, Derry Hill, Calne, Wiltshire, England.

Mr D. S. Meela, prosecuting, said Mr Zangira had been gathering and passing information about Tanzania and several African nationalist movements, including the two Rhodesian guerrilla groups, the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Other organizations included the African Unity Liberation Committee, the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress (South Africa) and the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

Mr Zangira, who was arrested in July, worked as a tour guide from the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

"Information sought centred on espionage and sabotage," Mr Meela said. "Such information was prejudicial to the safety of this country." He alleged Mr Zangira had received about 30 letters from Mr Wilson between 1971 and 1977 and submitted an unknown number of reports.

Police testified that they found letters from Mr Wilson in a search of Mr Zangira's flat. They quoted one letter from Mr Wilson as saying: "It requires much skill to get news which is secret . . . not for newspaper reporting."

They said another letter from Mr Wilson asked Mr Zangira to write on the effect of Chinese influence in Tanzania.

If convicted, Mr Zangira faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

It is the second spy case in Tanzania's post-independence history. In August 1973 a British freelance photographer and former army captain, Percy Cleaver, was jailed for three years after being convicted of collecting information prejudicial to Tanzania—Reuters and UPI.

## Carter aide in London for top-level talks

Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski,

President Carter's national security adviser, had talks at Downing Street yesterday with Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister. Mr Brzezinski had talks in Paris on Monday with President Giscard d'Estaing. Later yesterday he flew to Bonn for talks with the West German Government.

to say anything about the visit and British officials described its purpose as a review of international affairs.

There was no doubt of the significance ministers attached to the talks, however. Before he saw Mr Callaghan, Mr Brzezinski had lunch with Sir John Hunt, Secretary to the Cabinet, and Sir Michael Palliser, Head of the Diplomatic Service.

American officials declined

ECGD offers insurance cover for a very wide range of exports, including raw materials, mass-produced and capital goods, services, construction contracts and sales through UK confirming houses, merchants and overseas subsidiaries of UK firms. For certain business ECGD also offers bank guarantees for export finance at favourable rates (to the exporter or his customer); guarantees for pre-shipment finance and performance bonds; and cost escalation cover. Full details from your local ECGD office.

(To make an appointment or for information contact the Information Officer, Export Credits Guarantee Department—quoting reference TX—at Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Cambridge, Bristol, London West End, Croydon or Tottenham offices; or Joan Swales, Information Section, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, London EC2P 2HL. (Tel: 01-566 6699, Ext. 258).

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## Appointments Vacant

### INDEPENDENT TELEVISION

An Administrative Assistant is required for a new post in the Secretariat of the Independent Television Companies Association.

The successful applicant will have a degree and probably a professional qualification, e.g., in management or business studies, and will have had some years of experience. He or she will assist the General Secretary and the Secretary in a wide range of subjects, including government legislation and industry agreements, in Committee work and in the internal administration of the Association. A quick grasp of detail and the ability to draft clearly and accurately are essential. Age 27-33. Salary according to age and experience but not less than £4,500.

Applicants should write (marking the envelope "Strictly Confidential"), giving age, education, previous experience and current salary to:

The General Secretary,  
ITCA  
53-55 Mortimer Street,  
LONDON, W1N 5AN

## DRAKES

English Restaurant in Chelsea

urgently require smart, intelligent young person, preferably fairly numerate, to be our full-time Receptionist/Cashier to work in a friendly environment. Hours would be 10-6 with excellent benefits including good salary plus tips, attractive outfits and meals provided.

Please telephone Joy Moss on 01-554 6669/4655

### New Oxford Shakespeare

Oxford University Press seek an Assistant Editor for the New Oxford Shakespeare. The successful applicant will have specialised in Shakespearean studies to second degree standard, and will have, preferably, some experience of scholarly editorial work.

The preferred age is 25-35. The position, which is permanent and pensionable, will commence on 1 January 1978. The salary is on the scale £3677-£5031.

Please apply, with full curriculum vitae, to Mr L. R. Swamy, Personnel Department, Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford, OX2 6DP, by 21 October.

## Costs Clerk

Marine Solicitors in the City require a Costs Clerk who is fully experienced in High Court taxation and general drafting. An excellent salary will be paid and luncheon vouchers will be given. Four weeks holiday per annum.

Please write to J. S. Slade,

Constant and Constant,

9 St. Helen's Place, London EC3A 6DD

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for work on U.S. Stock and Bond portfolios. The successful candidate will have an economics graduate with approximately 3 years' experience.

Good salary and working conditions in City-based office. Please reply to:

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Industrial work in Victoria and Hampshire. Available now for people aged 18-25 who are prepared to pack, porter, load and unload.

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#### DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY

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### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

#### QUEENSLAND INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF LAW

##### SENIOR LECTURERS AND LECTURERS IN LAW

The School of Law commenced teaching in February, 1977, when some 200 students were accepted for a four-year full-time course. The following Law subjects are taught: Contract Law, Tort Law, Property Law, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Commercial Law, Consumer Law, Labour Law, Maritime Law, and International Law. The School is now contemplating making several more appointments to the academic staff of the Law School and applications are invited from persons who can contribute to the School's development. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field. The School is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field. The School is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field.

Appointments will be made within the above salary ranges according to qualifications and experience. An allowance is payable for travel and research expenses. Further information may be obtained from the Personnel Officer or the Head of the School of Law (address below).

Applications, enclosing V108 77 and stating personal details, academic qualifications, practical and teaching experience, areas of particular interest or expertise and present employment, together with documentary evidence of the applicant's academic record and the names and addresses of at least two referees should reach the Personnel Officer, Queensland Institute of Technology, P.O. Box 343, St. Lawrence, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 4000, by Monday, November 14, 1977.

### LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGLATE Legal Staff, the specialist legal consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. The firm is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field. The School is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field.

### FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

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### PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST GRADUATE ASSISTANT to work on excavations and publications. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field. The School is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field.

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MANCHESTER M13 0YT. The school is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field. The School is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Young man, intelligent, energetic, and motivated. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field. The School is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field.

### GRADUATE REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY

Small private West London school. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field. The School is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field.

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

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### University of Durham

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### RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

In the field of High Energy Physics. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field. The School is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field.

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LECTURESHIP IN PSYCHOLOGY. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field. The School is now accepting applications for the following positions: Senior Lecturer in Law, and Lecturer in Law. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise students, and to undertake research in his or her field.

### LEGAL NOTICES

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### 254 0337, or 254 0886

### Rel. AAK

## Donkey serenade at a retirement home in deepest Surrey



There is a small sign-post on a cross-roads near Godalming, Surrey. One of the arms of the cross-roads is a narrow lane and the other is a main road. The sign-post is a simple wooden post with a sign that reads "DONKEYS". It is a simple wooden post with a sign that reads "DONKEYS". It is a simple wooden post with a sign that reads "DONKEYS".

John Lockwood, 77, retired from the Royal Navy in 1952, moved to a retirement home in Godalming, Surrey, in 1965. He has a small donkey, named "Donkey", which he has kept since 1965. He has a small donkey, named "Donkey", which he has kept since 1965. He has a small donkey, named "Donkey", which he has kept since 1965.

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## Bringing a touch of old fashioned magic into the garden

When Maureen and Bridget Boland wrote their book *Old Wives' Lore for Gardeners*, they were living in the country near the three-country borders of Surrey, West Sussex and Hampshire. They had made an unusual decision to garden in a country where the weather was so unpredictable. They had made an unusual decision to garden in a country where the weather was so unpredictable.

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Alison Ross

Gardeners' Magic will be published next week by The Bodley Head, at £1.95.



The car illustrated is the 2.3 litre Cortina Ghia with optional extra automatic transmission and rear seat belts.

## The new 2.3 litre V6 Cortina Ghia

Smooth performance and refinement in a car that's built to last

**B**uying a car can involve you in a compromise. The standard of performance and refinement you would really like costs too much, or can only be found in a car several sizes too big.

The new 2.3 litre Ford Cortina Ghia has a level of refinement and smooth performance normally only associated with more expensive cars. And, like all Cortinas, it's built to last.

**What difference does the compact new 2.3 litre V6 engine make?**

The compact new 2.3 litre V6 engine (also available in GL and S models) has all the superior flexibility and smoothness of the six-cylinder format. Its 108 bhp responds quickly and effortlessly to any demand made on it so driving is correspondingly very relaxed.

For example you can normally move into top gear at below 25 mph and stay there right up to over 100 mph. Because of its higher overall gearing the engine speed is about 10% lower at 60 mph than the 2-litre engine. Such a powerful and smooth engine will rarely be fully stretched and is therefore quietness itself. And, with acceleration figures of 0-60 in 10.0 and 30-50 in 7.8 seconds, overtaking is achieved quickly and safely. You also enjoy a European standard DIN fuel consumption of 28 mpg.

**A gearbox with a pedigree**

The new 2.3 litre Cortina Ghia has the famous and well-tried Ford gearbox

which so often sets the standard others are judged by. It's smooth and precise and almost impossible to catch napping. Its ratios match the power of the 2.3 litre engine to give impressive and continuous performance at all speeds with plenty to spare.

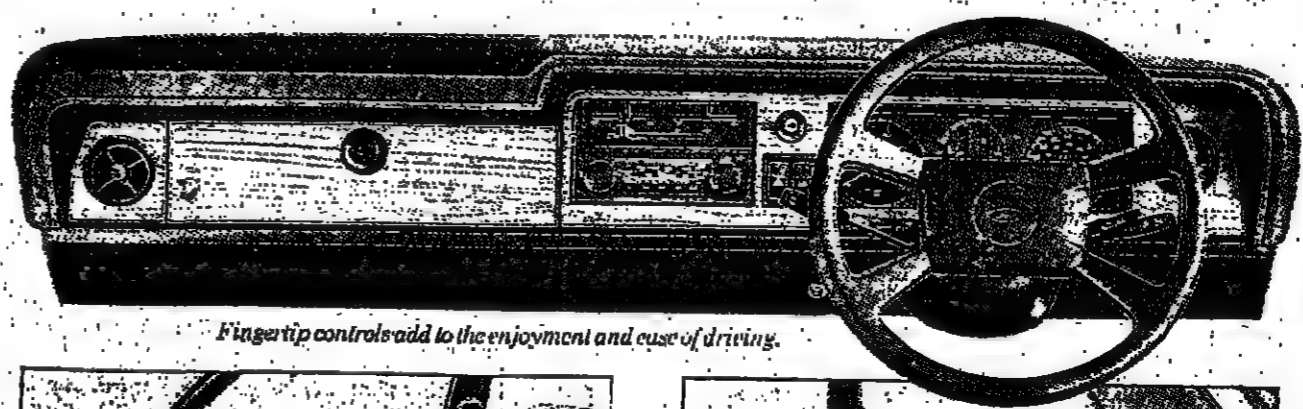
It's good to know that the optional automatic transmission has the Ford pedigree. This gives smooth, effortless driving. And the 'kick down' and intermediate gear hold gives you the extra power that's so useful for safe overtaking.

**Roadholding that keeps you relaxed and confident**

The thorough engineering that has gone into the Cortina is nowhere more evident than in its excellent roadholding. The result is a feeling that the car is an extension of the driver. You feel it in the way the car responds and holds the road. And in the way the 2.3 Ghia's power assisted steering takes the strain out of driving without losing the 'feel' of the car. Its long wheel base, wide track and low centre of gravity give superb stability while gas filled shock absorbers control roll and improve handling, especially on corners. When you've got five people and their luggage on-board the variable rate rear coil springs compensate for the extra weight so that the handling qualities are maintained.

**17-stage body protection**

Preparing the Cortina body, inhibiting against rust, sealing the underside, protecting the wheel arches, handfinishing



and applying 4 coats of tough acrylic paint involves no less than 17 separate processes. Under-door edges are doubly sealed and the body designed to minimise the possibility of dirt or water being trapped. Window surrounds are made of polished aluminium and even the silencer is aluminium. That's the kind of thoroughness that has gone into making the Cortina a car that's built to last.

| Cortinas available with the new 2.3 litre V6 engine |                  |                  |                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Engine size (litres)                                | Max. Speed (mph) | 0-60 Time (secs) | 2.3 CORTINA PRICES            |
| 2.3 saloon (manual)                                 | 100              | 28.0             | GL ----- from £3,900          |
| 2.3 saloon (automatic)                              | 103              | 26.9             | 'S' ----- from £4,126         |
| 2.3 estate (manual)                                 | 106              | 28.5             | Ghia ----- from £4,445        |
| 2.3 estate (automatic)                              | 103              | 27.4             | GL Estate ----- from £4,251   |
|                                                     |                  |                  | Ghia Estate ----- from £4,795 |

Figures are for 1977. 50% extra car tax and VAT included. Delivery and number plates at extra cost.

FORD CORTINA GHIA







New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## MR CALLAGHAN AND MR LYNCH

Mr Callaghan and Mr Lynch have their first official meeting as prime ministers today. Irish politics were more straightforward than other people's, instead of less. Mr Lynch's briefcase would be bulging with Fianna Fáil's 1975 policy statement on the Northern question and his Government's plans for implementing it. The statement read in part:

Fianna Fáil calls on the British Government to (a) encourage the unity of Ireland by agreement, in independence, and in a harmonious relationship between the two islands, and, to this end, to declare Britain's commitment to implement an ordered withdrawal from her involvement in the six counties of Northern Ireland.

It is most improbable that Mr Lynch will call on the British Government to do any such thing. In the first place he knows that he would be met by a refusal which would be meekly accepted. The two governments are at odds. He cannot want that, especially as his government is preoccupied with its own economic problems and promises which would be even more difficult to deal with if Anglo-Irish relations were soured, and there was rising tension over partition. In the second place Mr Lynch is under negligible public pressure to show that one at the British Government, on the contrary, his public would not thank him for stirring things up, and such pressure as he is under comes from hard men in his own party whom his sweeping personal success in the June general election puts him in a strong position to disappoint. In the third place Mr Lynch can see as well as the next man that a declaration by Mr Callaghan of the kind required would agitate Ulster to a degree at which the consequences could not be foreseen but would include the possibility of civil war on the island; and, further, that the declaration if made, or even if not made but merely demanded by Dublin, would revive the prestige and support of the Provisional IRA in whose defeat the administration

tion in Dublin has as sharp an interest as the administration in London.

Insistence on withdrawal will not be on today's agenda, nor will contemplation by the new Irish Government of steps to render cooperation in security matters between the forces at the disposal of the two governments any less effective. On the Northern question (and there are other matters to be discussed by the two prime ministers, fisheries and other EEC affairs among them) Mr Lynch will be in interrogative mood, it will be said in advance. He will want to hear what the British Government's future intentions and plans for the province are, and he may have proposals to make for the extension of joint economic action between North and South.

The fact of the matter is that the British Government has no grand design for Northern Ireland, no unfolding strategy, and a recital of its proposals for progress in that area would take, without padding, about five minutes. It will maintain the union so long as that is the settled wish of the majority of the people there, it will strive for the impartial pacification of the province, it will search for new provincial institutions acceptable to the political leadership of both communities, and in the meanwhile it will administer the province directly as best it can.

Since Whitehall days the search for new institutions has been associated with the concept of "power sharing", if not always with the charged expression itself. It has remained an article of British policy long after it ceased to be realistic to expect it to come about. This seeming myopia has had its advantages. Power sharing sounds like a calm and fair solution to an intractable problem, and its adoption as a policy objective has made it easier for interested but distant onlookers, like the President of the United States and the Pope, to approve British policy towards Ireland.

It has also helped to establish the present negative equilibrium in the province. So long as the Government stipulates that power sharing is a condition for the constitutional rehabilitation of Ulster, the SDLP, which remains wedded to the idea, need not believe that they have been deserted; and so long as the Government says that while seeking power sharing it will not impose it, Unionist fears can be calmed. The concept of power sharing is a political tranquilizer which has been keeping the patient quiet while the remedial application of a shrewd and determined Secretary of State and security policies which are assuredly reducing the level of violence is given a chance to work.

Unfortunately the unavailability of power sharing is now too nakedly exposed for it to continue its benign deception. That is one explanation of the SDLP's recent shift of weight on to that other broken leg of Sunningdale, the Irish dimension. And even the Alliance party, the nice-men-in-the-middle of Ulster politics, have felt constrained to drop their advocacy of power sharing.

Perhaps it will suffice for the British Government to say that it will maintain the search for provincial institutions acceptable to both communities. It is to be hoped so, and it is to be hoped that Mr Lynch will allow it to be so. For the present equilibrium in Ulster, negative as it may be, is better than any of the conditions the province has passed through since 1968. It satisfies no politician there, but it is tolerable to most of the constituents of all of them. It is not a solution, and lacks many of the elements of a solution.

But a policy which gives the people of Ulster a better six months than the previous six months and a prospect of improvement in the next six months, though it may lack grandeur, is as much as any statesman can reasonably be expected to provide at this stage in the history of these ancient quarrels.

## Girls admitted to boys' schools

From the Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School

Sir, Whenever I hear that yet another boys' school has admitted girls into its sixth form, I recall the interview between Mr Doolittle and Professor Higgins where the former offers to sell his daughter to the professor for five pounds, justifying his request by pointing out that he has had the expense of bringing her up until she has grown "big enough to be interesting to you two gentlemen".

A fiver per girl would be insufficient compensation for any headmaster whose ablest pupils were transferred to a boys' sixth form. I write not only as headmaster of one of the London Schools but as one who was headmaster of an ancient grammar school. Transformed into an 11-16 comprehensive school by secondary reorganization it experienced the searing effect on an academic institution of the removal of the sixth form. I wonder how many of the girls who entered their sixth forms only appreciate fully what they are doing to the girls and the staff remaining in these schools from which they have taken the ablest senior pupils.

We must much more and thought at the Headmasters' Conference last week debating how our members could improve the quality of education in general in this country. We must not further weaken, by decapitating our senior schools.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANCIS DAVEY, Headmaster,  
Merchant Taylors' School,  
Sand Lane,  
Northwood,  
Middlesex.  
September 25.

From the Principal of Queen's College

Sir, I endorse all that the Heads of Felixstowe College and Roedean write (September 24 and 26). If Dr Rae is really only taking girls to give them better opportunities, he has no right to demand that schools where such opportunities are not available. As it is, his selection methods seem to ensure that he takes only girls who have already been very well taught.

What a piece of cheek!  
Yours faithfully,  
STEPHANIE FIERZ, Principal,  
Queen's College,  
43-49 Harley Street, W1  
September 26

## Defence assumptions

From Mr David Walder, MP for Clitheroe (Conservative)

Sir, Not surprisingly, the Secretary of State for Defence, having used similar arguments himself to justify five recent defence cuts, now finds it difficult to challenge the basic assumption of "peace at home and defence". Written by his party colleagues, there are three, and all are fallacious.

First, that defence expenditure should be calculated on the basis of a fixed proportion of GNP, paying no regard to the nation's needs and obligations, and the nature and magnitude of the likely threat.

Second, that this proportion must be the same for all NATO allies as if their present and future needs and resources were identical: which they are not.

Third, the overall assumption that the argument that Britain should spend as little as the smallest or poorest of her allies, whatever her needs and whatever ours, is respectable and valid in the defence field, whereas it would not be accepted if applied to other areas of government expenditure.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID WALDER,  
Vice Chairman, Conservative Parliamentary Defence Committee,  
House of Commons.  
September 23.

## Money supply and prices

From Lord Balogh

Sir, Mr Zwick's fear, I am mistaken in his reply (September 24) to my reminder, Professor von Hayek of the fact that each of the components of Professor Irving Fisher's equation  $MV=PY$  can vary (though they all might be actuated by a single cause) and that, in consequence, "it is wrong to define the reaction (of the economy) by reference to the change in one component, the volume of money". He asserts that the velocity of circulation ( $V$ ) and the volume of national product and other transactions ( $Y$ ) are "independent variables" the former depending on "institutional conditions", the latter on "natural resources, technical conditions, etc." But for Professor von Hayek's identification of an increase in monetary circulation as "inflation" to be correct it would be necessary for  $V$  and  $Y$  to be not merely independent variables but constants (or move in the same direction by the same proportion all the time).

Even that hybrid concept of the ratio of the gross national product to the volume of money, masquerading in official statistics under the misleading title of "velocity of circulation" has shown violent fluctuations since our relapse into monetarism, reminiscent of the pre-Second World War period. And would Mr Zwick really assert that our present output is determined by "natural resources, technical conditions, etc." Did these change so drastically in the last decade as to account for the sixfold increase of unemployment?

Yours, etc.  
THOMAS BALOGH,  
Bath College,  
Oxford.  
September 26.

## Minimum wage

From Miss Joyce Greig

Sir, Is Mr Frank Field (September 19) bald? Hairdressers must pick up two or three times the current rate of £2.35 a week in tips. In New Zealand the tips are higher, but there is no tipping.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID BUBBERS,  
General Secretary,  
Church Pastoral Aid Society,  
Falcon Court,  
12 Fleet Street, EC4.  
September 22.

## Sanctions to enforce pay guidelines

From the President of the Engineering Industries Association

Sir, A study of recent annual reports of the British Steel Corporation reveals that in 1974-75 the average wage of each employee in their United Kingdom operations was £2,676 and this was associated with a net profit after tax of £101 per employee. In 1975-76 the average wage went up to £3,392—an increase of 26.8 per cent—and there was a corresponding loss of £1,233 after tax per employee. In the year 1976-77 the average wage increased still further to £3,910—an increase of 15.3 per cent—and the corresponding loss was £520 per employee.

The reports of British Leyland show that the average wage per employee in their United Kingdom operations in 1973-74 was £2,283 and there was a loss of £32 after tax for each employee. In 1974-75 the average wage went up to £2,933—an increase of 22.5 per cent—and there was a loss of £437 after tax for each employee. The most recent report, for annual 1975-76, shows that in 1976 the average wage was £3,414—an increase of 16.4 per cent—and there was a no profit no loss situation. (The published profits were entirely due to the efforts of the 21,639 overseas employees.)

In the light of the action the Government is taking against the private sector firm James Mackie & Son can they now please tell us what action they propose to take against the British Steel Corporation and British Leyland who have given such substantial wage increases in times of wage restraint when they are not limited in any way to productivity?

Yours faithfully,  
F. E. JONES, President,  
Engineering Industries Association,  
Equitable House,  
Lyon Road,  
Harlow,  
Middlesex.  
September 25.

From Lord Reigate

Sir, The misuse of the Export Credit Guarantees Act to provide sanctions against Mackie is indeed serious, and I support Mr Alan Green's views (September 24) entirely. The Government under the Export Credit Guarantees Act, 1975, etc., according to section 2 (1) "For the purpose of encouraging trade with other countries." There is certainly no mention of the powers being used by default to implement the Government's non-subsidy policies.

If this continues one can envisage

## Irish fear of the IRA

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, I have seldom read a more ill-considered and misleading article than the one by Mr Bernard Levin on the Irish question, which you published in September 23. He glorifies the brave but irrelevant intervention by Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien and derides the completely sensible comment by an Irish Cabinet Minister, to the effect that Dr O'Brien's remarks carry no weight and do not reflect Irish Government thinking. It is only by believing what Dr O'Donoghue says that Mr Levin will grasp the extent of the Irish problem, which he pretends to conceal from himself and from your readers by characterizing Dr O'Donoghue by clear implication as a sheephead and an Irish "patriot".

Mr Levin takes pleasure in Dr O'Brien's discovery that most people in Ireland are not interested in United Nations Security Council resolutions, and that, almost anyone could have told him that, almost anyone could have told him what proportion of the Irish people supported the Easter Rising and endorsed the subsequent subversive struggle for Irish independence. What weight has the unoppressed will of an inert majority?

Mr Levin likewise welcomes the revelation that "the people of the Republic hold the IRA in the profoundest contempt". I doubt if this is borne out by the evidence from Dr O'Brien, who knows better, and I am sure Mr Levin would be equally pleased with a more accurate formulation: "The people of the Republic for the most part hate the IRA, with a bitter hatred". That statement, however, is incomplete: it should be continued like this: "but they also fear them to an extent incomprehensible to Englishmen".

The situation is simple. The Southern Irish, including Gibraltair, are in Northern Ireland the relative ineffectiveness against murder and blackmail and kidnapping of armed forces twice as big as theirs, and to times as well equipped against subversion: and they cannot but reflect on the penalties their country would have to pay in death and bloodshed among both high and low if the IRA seriously went to work in the South. The plain people of Ireland fear the IRA and its murderous reprisals as much as do their masters, and it is difficult to blame them.

That is why no murderer of a British soldier (or of a "battered" or a Southern Irishman, or handed over to the British authorities, indeed, one should rather be surprised at the lengths to which the Dublin Government go in cooperating with the British than critical of their inability to go further.

The people and government of the Republic fear the IRA and wish it would go away. It has obliged them: it has gone away to Northern Ireland, and the principal object of the Irish policy is to prevent it coming back. The threat of sending it back, by conceding Irish unity, is one of the most delicate—but powerful—weapons in the armoury of the British Government.

What this means is that the policy of both Dublin and London is founded on hypocrisy. Why not? A well understood hypocrisy (eg. denunciations of inflation by those who practise it) is a normal aspect of political life, and the demand for Irish unity falls into this category. Mr Levin's fear of a "passionate commitment on the part of the Dublin Government" to achieve Irish unity is a mere bogey.

Yours faithfully,  
J. W. GREIG,  
32 Southfields Court,  
College Road, SE24.  
September 19.

## Granting asylum to refugees

From Mr E. J. T. Housden

Sir, I cannot let the statement by Sir Leslie Kirkley and others (letters September 26), that "there is apparently no effective review of administrative decisions by the Home Office on the grant of asylum to refugees", pass without comment. Such appeals are determined not by the Home Secretary but by some twenty full time, independent and experienced immigration appeals adjudicators, of whom I am one. We are not subject to any pressure from the Home Office, which is why I feel free to write this letter. I have always considered political asylum appeals to be the most demanding aspect of our work, carrying the heaviest responsibility. If it appeared to me on the evidence that there was a reasonable chance of the applicant suffering persecution for one of the reasons set out in the UN Convention on Refugees, I would grant political asylum.

Statistics compiled by me in December, 1973, and given in a paper to the Adjudicators' Conference at that time, contrast with Sir Leslie's statement that "between January 1974 and April 30, 1975, not a single refugee appeal against a refusal of asylum by the Home Office has been successful in this country". In the three and a half years from the inception of the statutory immigration appeals system until December, 1973, there was a 38 per cent "success" rate of appeals involving political asylum (18 such appeals being allowed out of 21). Since that time, the success rate has been reduced to nil.

I am unable to comment at first hand on the reasons for such a dramatic statistical drop, because since that time I have been allocated only one political asylum case in three and a half years. Although I do not speak for my colleagues, I have no reason to believe that they take a different view from mine about political asylum, and I never therefore suggest that the nature of such appeals has radically changed in the last few years.

Any applicant who is in this country (whether on a temporary basis or waiting for admission at a port in the United Kingdom) and who is unsuccessful in requesting political asylum, has the right of appeal to an adjudicator. However, no such right exists for those unsuccessful applicants who are overseas. This may be a reason for the recent lack of successful appeals, and, if so, it is the Immigration Rules which have been approved by Parliament, and not the Immigration appeals system, that Sir Leslie and his colleagues should attack.

More information from the statistics of Sir Leslie's letter about the nature and origin of all those recent and unsuccessful appeals would provide an indication of whether the type of appeal has changed, or whether there is some other reason for the lack of success of such appeals. I believe the provision of such information to be in the public interest, so that a more balanced view may be obtained about the review of such appeals.

Yours faithfully,  
E. J. T. HOUSDEN,  
Birmingham, Birmingham Road, Dorking, Surrey.  
September 26.

Any Irish Government is inescapably the custodian of a myth, a myth whose origins were by no means ignoble, and the maintenance of the myth, in however remote a form, is probably helpful rather than otherwise and is in any case unavoidable. To sneer at the myth is to reinforce it.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW GILCHRIST,  
Arthur's Crag,  
Hazelbank,  
By Lamark, Lanarkshire,  
September 26.

Direct rule in Ulster

From the Headmaster of St Columba's College

Sir, The Minister's intention to compel the wearing of seat belts in Northern Ireland, given the failure of comparable legislation in Westminster, arouses further concern about the competence of the Province: an unease that might not be the admittedly useful rim of the order but from the way it is being imposed. Direct rule appears to be exercised more and more by administrative, prerogative, subordinate legislation and occasionally by no discernible process.

Recently Lord Melchett announced his intent to introduce comprehensive education. Chery of the storm as immediate implementation of this would bring upon the interim by abolishing the 11+ examination, substituting an alternative method of selection, assessment by primary school principals. This radical change, with its even more far-reaching implications, was effected by a simple declaration. It may well be that the legislation or notice to Parliament is not required, because, as Circular 10/66 has shown, the Education Act, 1944, is so legally imprecise as to allow of ministerial dictum.

It is fashionable to play up the power of the Catholic church in education, but even a superficial analysis reveals that whatever authority it has rests on Government sufferance and good will. Democracy in Ulster has been under strain for too long: it is too much to ask that our educational system, controlled as it is by non-elected civil servants and non-elected area boards, should have some safeguard against the fiat of a non-elected Minister? Are we demanding too much if under direct rule we expect our affairs to be the concern of Parliament?

Yours, etc.  
JAMES A. COULTER,  
Headmaster,  
St Columba's College,  
Buncrana Road,  
Derry,  
Northern Ireland.  
September 23.

Hans Andersen statue

From Mr M. W. Morris

Sir, Surely the answer to your correspondent, Patrick O'Leary (Special Report, September 21), is that the statue of Hans Andersen does not need children carved on it. The statue itself is of a man now dead, but the children for whom he wrote are eternal, and many of them can be seen playing around the statue any day.

Yours faithfully,  
M. W. MORRIS,  
Flat 3,  
47 Brunswick Place,  
Hove,  
East Sussex.  
September 26.

College names

From Mr Henry G. Buzon

Sir, John Young (September 19) referred to Sir Isaac Wolfson as "the first man since Jesus Christ to have colleges named after him" both Oxford and Cambridge. He appears to have overlooked St Peter's, perhaps because St Peter's College at Cambridge is usually known as Peterhouse. Yours faithfully,  
HENRY G. BUZON,  
7 Ambrose Court,  
Grange Road,  
Cambridge.

## Recognizing the Vatican

From The Warden of Laitimer House

Sir, Those who favour the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the Vatican could do their cause a service by enquiring into the reasons why for four centuries such relations have not existed. My impression is that the chief of important reason is the bull of Pope Pius V Regnans in Excelsis (1570), in which he claimed to depose Queen Elizabeth I, to release her subjects from their allegiance, and to forbid obedience on their part to her commands, and all this because of her religious policy.

The claim of the papacy to be able to treat other sovereigns in this fashion, though very muted today, has never been renounced. So long as the claim was actively made, it constituted a threat both to world peace and to religious freedom. Ought it not now to be formally renounced, and the "ambassadors" of the Eastern and Western Churches could be withdrawn, could not this bull, and the claims which have risen to it, as well?

The deposition of Elizabeth I by application appears to her heirs as well, in so far as they share in her religious policy. It would be a poor

## Salvation Army marches

From the General Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society

Sir, I hope that someone responsible in the affairs of Tameside Council will allow General Arnold Browne, whose letter you printed on September 22, "Salvationists know their history. They recall how much their pioneers—women as well as men—suffered when a supine Home Secretary advised magistrates that though Salvationist processions were not illegal, when they provoked antagonism and endangered the peace of a town they should by every means in their power endeavour to prevent them." But the beavers of good news were not the danger to the Salvation Army. The danger to the Salvation Army came from the ruffians deliberately primed by those who had their own reasons for seeking to destroy William Booth.

Mercifully, the Salvation Army was vindicated as General Browne's reference to a High Court judgment makes plain.

How far have we fallen if we now curb Salvationist processions because of the threat of violence by a tiny fraction of the population whose professed love of freedom and democracy is a manifest sham.

If a curb on political processions in Tameside must stand, let it be expressly declared—and it would come best of all from the Home Secretary—that the Salvation Army are still welcome in every street in the land. What the Army has to say holds more of a key to racial harmony than anything the politicians, of right or left, have to offer.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID BUBBERS,  
General Secretary,  
Church Pastoral Aid Society,  
Falcon Court,  
12 Fleet Street, EC4.  
September 22.







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Waiting for an autumn package

Chancellor's speech to the IMF yesterday added precious little to what has already been said on the subject of a stimulative package for the British economy. Indeed, Healey seemed to be giving little away at all on future government policy. True, he spoke of the need for surplus countries and Britain would be figuring increasingly prominently in this list—to boost the world economy by putting greater emphasis on their imports rather than on exports. But it was equally clear that Britain's contribution to this would have been seen in the context of the country's need to accumulate the reserves necessary to repay our substantial—some \$20,000m—overseas debts.

Meanwhile, it does seem clear that there is going to be a stimulative package of sorts. November barring any major setback on labour/pay front over the next few weeks. It is also clear that the PSBR ceiling is a very definite limit on the size of the package and that a package that is merely tugging an undershoot situation should in itself present any great fears in the full year money supply targets. That said, moves this autumn to push money supply growth firmly towards the end of its annual target range by the 1 of the year would leave the money supply growing at an annualized rate of 15 per cent over the second-half of the year. This would be a rate of growth that would be fairly significant in real terms.

house builders  
tuning out  
of land?

Hope springs eternal among housebuilders. Even a 24 per cent fall in pre-tax profits on Barratt Developments has failed to offset the optimism engendered by the company's statements about a substantial pickup in activity earlier in the year. Barratt is indeed having a tough period. Moreover, of pre-tax profits of £7.4m, £1.2m is due to property sales of almost 400 houses and its left over following the Jones acquisition.

Barratt's overall margins fell to 7.5 per cent from 11.9 per cent and 25.7 per cent in 73 and finally though the balance sheet shows a surplus has been eased by the new accounting standards on deferred tax. Housebuilders now need an increase in prices urgently. Everything suggests this will happen soon: certainly a falling mortgage rate and growing economic confidence are the most substantial upward pointers for the time, though wages will be the determining factor. Barratt is aiming for a 15 per cent increase in prices this year on its existing average house price of £10,500. Experience of how overruns can soar suggests that the company would like 15 per cent to be a minimum.

## Two sides to the nickel argument

The present difficulties in the nickel industry have been suspected for some time. But it is now the situation becoming clear. Major producers are having to admit serious problems. The four largest (Inco, Nickel, Falconbridge and Western Mining) have little alternative since they have announced production cutbacks.

Producers, including those who mine nickel mainly as a by-product, seem to be suggesting that the worst is over and that it will not be long before production and demand are in equilibrium, even if that does mean the historically very heavy overhang of more than a year's stocks.

However, outside observers, notably the Japanese who have a knack of getting things right, say that the industry will remain in the doldrums for several years and that the production cutbacks, while real enough, have not been sufficient.

This point seems to have been underlined by Inco, which is not going to adopt its 1977-80 plan when it bailed out the whole industry.

But now that interest charges have fallen, a major factor for Barratt's given its £15m bank borrowings, and material price increases seem to be slowing up, there is some hope that margins will recover.

Longer-term, however, the problems are by no means over for builders. Development Land Tax and the Community Land Act have effectively led to the complete stagnation of the land market. Barratt has managed to preserve a land bank of 25,500 plots and the company is currently getting by on purchases from other building firms. But in a couple of years, a continued land market stagnation will begin to threaten the housebuilding market with the same fate.

How this will be resolved by the industry—or a future Government—remains to be seen. But there is at least one more cycle left, and Barratt shares, yielding 10 per cent at 112p, promise to be at the head of the field once it is realised that the balance sheet is not as bad as many expected.



Capital spending figures are showing only the most tentative revival, and the banks are still saying they see little sign of an upturn in demand, in view of the weight of evidence to the Wilson Committee that small companies face difficulties raising permanent finance, venture capital operations are reporting splendid business.

Yesterday, Gresham Investment Trust announced at its annual meeting that "inquiries for our business of providing permanent and long-term capital for the private company is higher than for some time past." Gresham's experience is fully borne out by ICFI which, with 2,500 customers is by far the biggest venture capital provider. In the first 20 weeks of this financial year ICFI, part of Finance for Industry which is chaired by Lord Seebohm (above), has received applications from over 400 companies for a total in excess of £60m, roughly double the level of this time last year. Acceptances are also running at double last year's level, the upturn being uniformly seen across the 18-strong branch network.

Charterhouse, too, is seeing buoyant demand, although it points out that the approaches are chiefly coming from the service and distribution sectors. It is still not seeing much interest in finance for new factories or plants.

It is small comfort that nickel has been partly protected by the severe world recession, since speciality steels have held up relatively well, but not well enough with extra nickel production coming on stream. The industry's struggle has been made all the more intense by Inco's new attitude forced on it partly because its share of non-communist production has dropped from around two thirds a few years ago to below 40 per cent now. Vicious price cutting has ensued, openly since Inco ceased to post its prices in July and announced at the same time that it had rescinded last year's increase from \$2.20 a pound to \$2.41.

With prices down now to \$1.80 a pound it is all very well for the industry to argue that some of the new mines shortly due to come on stream will need \$3.20 a pound to be profitable. The market as ever will dictate whether that is feasible, and economic indicators do not yet point to resurgence of the capital goods industry and thus demand for nickel.

## How union restraint is helping Japan

The sharp decline in labour unrest was due to the increasingly conciliatory attitudes of labour and management in the private sector towards one another, as a result of their common desire to protect jobs and incomes through co-operation.

This statement, a succinct and telling summary of one of the main factors behind Japan's success story, is contained in the latest report on the country's labour problems issued last week by the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations.

Industry's major forum for wage negotiations.

In essence, the report shows clearly how Japan's otherwise militant unions in the private sector, faced with a recession over the past three years, have curtailed demands on wage increases to keep their companies afloat.

As a result, Japan has remained competitive, and although many key industries are still threatened with recession, the country is expected to emerge with an overall trade surplus of £2,045m at the end of the fiscal year.

In a significant sidelight to its report on Conditions of the labour economy of Japan, the federation of employers (the Nikkeiren) points out that, unlike unions in the public sector, workers in the private sector of domestic and export industries curbed both their demands and strikes as Japan entered a period of recession in 1975.

"Statistics on labour disputes show that the working days lost annually declined from a peak of 9.6 million in 1974 to eight million in 1975 and 3.2 million in 1976," the federation says. It is hence the report makes its comment that the decline in labour unrest was due to the increasingly conciliatory attitudes of labour and management in the private sector towards one another.

In a rare statement for business leaders of a big industrialized nation, the Nikkeiren sums up wage negotiations this year as follows: "In contrast to the voluntary and responsible manner in which wages have been reached in the private sector, the unions of public corporations repeated their illegal strikes. As a result, they extracted larger wage concessions from their employers than did the private sector unions."

"However, their behaviour invited strong public criticism," the report goes on to declare that unions representing Japan's main export industries—iron, steel, electronics and vehicles—reached an instant settlement on wage increases with management this year—without resorting to strikes.

It continues: "Labour and management in the private railway sector conducted negotiations and reached settlements independently of railway unions in the public sector. Thus, for the first time in nine years, private sector railway unions accepted wage offers without the arbitration of the central labour relations commission."

Because of a thriving economy—boosted mainly by hard work and Japan's competitive power in exports—the average monthly wage of workers increased just over nine per cent during the past 22 years to the present level of £435, the Nikkeiren report claims.

Supporting this report of industrial harmony in Japan, one of the country's most powerful unions in the steel industry, indicated this month that wage demands next year will not exceed the rate of inflation—because the industry is in recession. At the same time workers in Japan's car industry have promised to work through their holidays to meet export orders.

Peter Hazelhurst

David Blake on the background to the IMF's Washington talks

## How the world's economy has broken adrift



Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England (left), with Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Washington meeting yesterday.

There is a great deal of talk in public at the International Monetary Fund's meeting in Washington about the idea of taking action to boost the world's economy in 1978. In private, a different mood emerges.

Most of the people from the industrial countries seem agreed on one thing: that the world's economy is going sour on us at a pace no one imagined possible six months ago, and there seems no way out.

Giving a new round of fiscal boosts to the economies either of the strong nations alone or of some others as well may in fact be the right thing to do, but the reason it is being tried at the moment is quite simply that most other things seem to have been tried and have failed.

Pushing for faster growth through expanding public sector deficits may fail as well, but at least it seems better than doing nothing while the world falls apart.

It is now just under three years since the recession which came in the wake of the increase in oil prices touched bottom, and there has been no real recovery. There have been short periods when output has grown, as early last year, but they have been so short as not to provide any self-sustaining recovery.

Most experts agree that the world's economy is going sour—and there seems no way out

The pause has come so fast, indeed, that even at the moment when they were doing enough in their economy to deal with their own unemployment and to help reduce the very large imbalances on current account. That confidence is all gone, vanished with the almost monthly downward revisions of their growth estimates for this year.

Just why the German economy has performed so badly nobody there seems to know. The slowdown in Germany has exceeded even the most pessimistic predictions of outside bodies like the OECD. No one expects that the latest package of measures, which is to start winding its way through Parliament, will do much to increase growth, certainly not to a level where the Germans can start to be a "locomotive" pulling the world along.

There will probably be more measures later on, as the winter round turn out to be insufficient, but of these, too, not much is expected. One difficulty which the Germans face is that the measures they announce are often not the measures which actually happen. Income tax cuts go straight into the savings bank, short-circuiting the multiplier which is meant to boost the economy.

Even more remarkable has been the extent to which money voted for public expenditure programmes never gets to give and pass to investment at a time when there is, unused capacity everywhere.

Those IMF forecasts are in any case rather odd. What the fund's economists seem to have done is to accept the average of one's earlier estimates for 1977 have turned out wildly optimistic and assume that because the second half of this year will be bad there will be a catching up in the first half of 1978. A much more likely pattern is that the ultra-slow growth during 1977 has postponed yet again the investment revival which is the key to any real recovery.

Quite sharp rises in unemployment are now inevitable well into next year, even if there is a new round of stimulus by the strong countries. This is bad; what makes it worse is that there is an increasing possibility that instead of Europe being pulled up by the success of the United

States, the Americans may end up being pulled down by Europe.

The question which the ministers are asking themselves publicly is whether they should accept greater risks on the inflation front in the hope of pushing up output to prevent a major recession appearing by 1979. Privately, though, many people seem to take a gloomier view in which they talk and act as if they felt that they had lost control over their own affairs.

To the Germans for example. Until recently they have been the most ambitious supporters of the view that they were doing enough in their economy to deal with their own unemployment and to help reduce the very large imbalances on current account. That confidence is all gone, vanished with the almost monthly downward revisions of their growth estimates for this year.

There is no doubt that in their own interest the Germans could and should have done more to increase their growth rate. But in reality it has always been unrealistic to try to put the whole burden of solving the gap between output and productive potential onto the Germans, the Japanese and the United States.

Not much can be expected in the way of extra growth from the IMF's policy of encouraging countries which have moved into surplus after years of deficit to stimulate their economies. That is an important development for Britain, because it ends the uncertainty about what both the fund and the Government were intending to do.

But Britain is a rarity, because it is suddenly gaining the benefit of North Sea oil. Without that there would be no surplus and the rest of the world does not have this bonus.

That is why France, for example, is expected to have a deficit of \$4,000m (£2,300m) this year, to be running a deficit at an annual rate of \$3,500m next year and to be nowhere near the fund criterion for refutation.

The fund's attitude is understandable because it is in the front line of balance of payments problems, being the insti-

tution that countries turn to when other sources of finance run out. It is the balance of payments constraints which lie behind the fund's emphasis of austerity packages for the countries it visits.

Negotiating deals effectively reduce domestic consumption in a string of countries. This will, in all likelihood, be a greater force on the downward side in the next year than any stimuli that Switzerland and The Netherlands, the two small surplus countries, can provide.

The other approach, to which we are drifting, but drifting slowly, is to accept that the global deficit of the industrial world is here to stay, accept also that imbalances within the West are impervious to attempts to remedy them and switch to a strategy of encouraging everyone to expand at a medium pace instead of saying that some like the Germans should go fast and others should slow down.

The big question about that, of course, is whether it can be done without rekindling inflation. For it is inflation which still remains one of the most difficult problems facing the world. We have now had nearly four years of very restrictive demand policies and the inflation rate is still 7 per cent on average, with no real sign of coming down.

The signs are frankly not that encouraging. When the economy did show some signs of pick-up in 1976, the inflation rate started to accelerate quite rapidly. But the truth is that we just do not know.

On the old relationship, unemployment of over 15 million in the OECD should have brought inflation down much more than it has, so maybe a reduction of unemployment could be achieved either without pushing the inflation rate up or possibly even bring it down through reducing unit costs as output expands. Whatever we do it is hard to avoid the feeling that the rest of this decade is going to be a tough time for the world's economy.

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## Business Diary: Liberal aims? • BA's carry on

The Liberal economics group meets at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, today to hear an address on John Pardo's taxation proposals from Ronald Burgess.

Burgess signs the foreword to the *Chambers to the Economic Revival*, which is published today and is the latest effusion from the Economic Study Association.

He appears to be the primus inter pares of the ESA, an economic research body registered with the Charity Commission and incorporated as a company limited by guarantee in 1966.

The ESA declares itself to be an "independent" body whose members "come from all walks of life and have political affiliations which cover all three main parliamentary parties."

Burgess told Business Diary yesterday that he is "probably a Liberal," although he belongs to no political party, and says he has no sympathy with the views of Pardo, the Liberal spokesman on economic affairs.

He has in the past advised Mr Keith Joseph on unemployment and taxation policy, and is recently published a pamphlet *Social Justice or Unbridled Government* for the right-wing pressure group, Aims or Freedom and Enterprise.

Burgess is a former commodities consultant (Pardo is a member of the London Metal Exchange) and says ESA has an income of between £10,000 and £100,000 a year but—such as an economist's cavalier way with figures—declines to be more specific.

The money comes partly from individuals and partly from bodies such as the Wincote Foundation. There are also contributions from a number of sources who in Burgess's words "You know well enough but who don't want to be known."

There is believed to be a reference to a right-wing industrialists' association and to a number of companies.

Reader Peter Clarke saw our recent note about the London pub exterior that had one sign declaring it to be "An English Heritage Pub" above another "American—hamburger burgers." We then reported that the second sign had subsequently come down, but that, not liking the beer, we hadn't been in to see if the hamburger sign had been taken away. The intrepid Clarke now writes to say that he did go in and found that the hamburger sign was also available, were that quaint old English entertainment, the juke box, and that well-known old English pub game, the electronic racing car machine.

Ross Stinton, the deputy chairman of British Airways, was on hand yesterday when the state carrier was presented with its Queen's Award for Export Achievement by the Vice-Lord, Lieutenant of Greater London, Admiral Sir Charles Madden.

Stinton said that BA reservations staff had secured 1,500 hotel beds for travellers to London every night this summer and could have done more were the beds available. BA passengers, one might add, may now be able to sleep more soundly in those beds, following Business Diary's information that the airline has set up a special unit to investi-

gate the illegal carrying of dangerous cargo.

Ten or more alleged breaches of the regulations are now being investigated each week. Two of the more recent concern a shipper fined for declaring goods to be "ship's spares" when they were in fact rockets and cartridges, and another, a consignment, also under a false label, happened to be ammonia.

British Airways would like the government to be tougher in administering the law on dangerous cargoes. Apparently about half the breaches investigated involved potential danger to aircraft or staff, and as freight is often carried on passenger planes—to the public.

Capel-Cure Myers, whose 12-man gits team has been poached by rival stockbrokers Fielding Newson-Smith, is apparently wasting no time in repairing the breach.

Capel-Cure's chairman, David Grenier, has persuaded 50-year-old gits specialist John McGregor to return to the City after a year's absence. He will join the firm next month to head a new gits department when the old team goes in December.

Ironically McGregor was a leading light in the "roving" gits team, now headed by David Shaw, when it joined Capel-Cure on bloc from Hoare Govett just over four years ago.

His relationship with the firm, however, ended abruptly last year after a policy row with the then management and he has since been completing an MSc in quantitative business methods at Surrey University.

Although gits accounted for about 15 per cent of Capel-Cure's profits last year the firm is predominantly an equities specialist with a large private client operation.

According to Grenier, the new department will have only six to eight people and will work much more closely with the equities side while servicing institutional clients.

He said yesterday: "We don't regard the loss of 15 per cent of our profits as a calamity, especially as we are confident that we can build them up elsewhere."

Rebellious car dealers who want an end to political restrictions on the numbers of cars they can sell, await with interest a statement, expected within the next few days, from the

"Must clear before October 3. Six storage heaters, three large, two small." (Advertisement in Maidenhead Advertiser.)





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